

THE CITIZEN.

FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1879.

"The Facts About Arizona."

We clip the following from an influential eastern paper, the Washington Star:

Tucson is situated in the center of a large desert or sage brush plain, a small creek flows through the town, furnishing just water enough for the inhabitants of the place, and to irrigate about two hundred acres of land. As there is no timber on the plains and the nearest mountain ridges are barren, all firewood has to be brought from a great distance, and is very expensive. The larger part of the population of the town are Mexicans, who work for from fifty to seventy-five cents per day, and whose style of living is more filthy, if any thing, than that of the Chinese. More miners are out of work and prospecting around the country than are actually employed in the mines, and these are working for such a small amount that, considering the very extravagant prices of all commodities, they barely obtain a very poor living. In certain parts of Arizona there may be found some very fine stock ranges and agricultural lands; but not within one hundred miles of Tucson.

The foregoing was written with a view to warning certain people who are talking of emigrating to Arizona, and it was meant to apply to the whole country as well as Tucson, this place being mentioned on account of its prominence. It was perhaps, provoked by some extravagant laudations of the country indulged in, by certain gentlemen, at a meeting in Washington, a few days before; but we think this is a good text, and now a good time to give just the facts in regard to the matter in discussion.

Tucson stands at the lower end of the Santa Cruz Valley, here about a mile in width, but elsewhere, from two to three miles wide and, in all, at least twenty-five miles in length. By "valley" is meant the cultivable lands along the stream. The "desert" alluded to is "mesa" land, mostly only needing water to make it grow good crops peculiar to light soils. It may here be said that the water for this purpose is now unobtainable, except by artesian wells. There is absolutely no "sage brush" in this vicinity, and but very little anywhere in the Territory. The Santa Cruz is an underground stream and requires a dam every few miles to make it flow on the surface. Lee's mill is two miles above Tucson, with an abundance of water, which is not used after it leaves the mill, for any purpose, though there are fully 2000 acres of the best land all around it. Opposite Tucson is Warner's mill, also with plenty of water, while as much as he uses is taken out above the mill for irrigation. As to the amount of land irrigable, which the Star writer puts at 200 acres, we may state that crops are now growing on about five thousand acres within sight of this town. The seed for these crops was sown in February, and as soon as harvest is over, about the 1st of June, the ground will have another planting of corn to be grown during the summer. The town does not use river water for any purpose, but is supplied by springs and wells. Wood is abundant at about \$5 per cord. The manners and customs of the Mexicans here will compare favorably with the tenement house denizens of the East, and the colored population North and South. Probably the statement that "more miners are out of work and prospecting around the country than are actually working in the mines," is true, but it must be understood that "prospecting around" is a legitimate business to which every mine discovery is indebted, and that real "mining" is as yet hardly begun in the Territory. Men who wanted it, have thus far rarely failed to get work. We have only to mention the stock ranches of Tully & Ochoa, Vail & Harvey, the Cienega, Davidson's, Maish & Driscoll, Lord & Williams, Roddick & Brown, and many others far within 100 miles of Tucson, to contradict the latter part of the Star statements.

Something is said also about the "extravagant prices of all commodities," in this locality, and to the end that the truth may appear, we publish below the market prices of standard goods at retail in Tucson this morning:

PROVISIONS.
Sugar—Mexican, 6c; American, 18c; beans, 8c; 10c; potatoes, 10c; rice, 20c; macaroni, 25c; 40c; flour, \$5.50; 7.00; pearl barley, 25c; salt, 4c; 10c; coffee, 30c; 35c; tea, 50c; 1.00; cheese—Mexican, 15c; American, 35c; 40c; crackers, 20c; 30c; dried fruits, 15c; 25c; honey, 20c; 25c; molasses, \$2.00; 2.50; canned vegetables, 40c; 75c; canned fruits, 50c; 75c; bacon 20c; 25c; hams, 25c; fish, 30c; 35c; mackerel kits, \$5.00; lard, 25c; butter, 50c; 75c; beef, 12c; 15c; mutton, 15c; vegetables, same as in California. Clothing: Materials—calico, 6c; 10c; muslin, 6c; 10c; boots, (for laboring men) \$2.50; 3.00; shoes, \$1.50; 2.00; linens, 40c; 50c; sheetings, (double) 35c; 50c; Corn, 3c; 4c; barley, 3c; wheat, 3c; hay, \$12 per ton; kerosene, \$1.25; gal; nails 20c; 25c; 1b, \$12.50; 1/2 lb, 12c; pick axes, handled, \$2.50; 3.00; drills, 35c; 1b, hammers, 50c; 1b, shovels, \$1.50; 2.00; forks, \$1.25; 1.50; iron, 16c; 20c; steel, 25c; lumber, \$80; \$100 per M; white lead, 25c; oil, \$2.50. Carpets—linen, 75c; tapestry, \$1.25; 1.50; Brussels, \$2.50. Cooking stoves, trimmed, \$40; 50; curtain shades and fixtures, \$2.25; 4.00; plug tobacco, 75c; 1.00; smoking do, 75c; 1.00; harness, team, \$18; \$20 per set; do,

carriage, double, \$30; \$150; do, do, single, \$25; \$75; saddles, \$10; \$75; collars, \$4; \$9 per pair; bridles, \$1; \$10; plows, \$20; \$25; gunpowder, \$1; blasting do, 25c; horses, mustang, \$20; 75; do American, \$75; \$150; mules, Mexican, \$25; 60; do American, \$75; 150; burros, \$1; \$15; oxen, \$30; \$50 per yoke. Large classes of articles embrace too many items for quotation singly; we give them according to the advance here over New York retail price: Clothing, ready made and materials, 20 per cent; crockery, and glassware, 125 per cent; house furniture, 100 per cent; sashes, 150 per cent; wall papers, 200 per cent; tinware, 50 per cent; brass goods, 25 per cent; hats, 20 per cent; dress goods, 10 per cent; hardware, 50 per cent; fancy canned and bottled goods, 100 per cent; carriage trimming, 10 per cent; books and stationery, 10 per cent; drugs and medicines, 25 per cent.

Labor is employed on ranches at about the following rates: Mexican, \$15 and board; \$25 without board; American, \$50 to \$75. Tanners get \$3 to \$5 per day; Mexican carpenters, have \$1.25 to \$2; American, \$3 to \$4; blacksmiths, do; masons, Mexican, do; American, \$4 to \$5; miners, American, boarding themselves, get \$4; mine laborers, \$2.50 to \$3.50; Mexican, \$1.25 to \$2.00. Clerks get from \$75 per month and upwards. House servants have from \$30 to \$50 per month. Board here in Tucson costs from \$5 to \$9 per week.

The above figures will show that things are about as evenly balanced here between prices of supplies and the wages of labor, as they are anywhere. The carriage of goods from the East to this market raises their cost, and the earnings of labor are gauged accordingly. To the Washington Star and its readers we say in conclusion: Arizona presents the same amount of difficulty to the immigrant as met the pioneers of the Northwest Territory fifty years ago. Then it was immense and useless forests, bottomless roads, and theague; now it is hot summer suns, waterless plains, and treeless hills. But the immigrant hither to-day has in his favor the thousand devices of genius and industry of which his predecessor did not dream. Distance is almost a myth. Markets follow after and crowd upon him. His grain and cattle are sold before they are matured. He supplies the place of rain, by means of a ditch. Nature doesn't furnish him much wood, but neither does she pinch him with much cold. Storms rarely interfere with him; and upon a thousand grassy hills his flocks can roam undisturbed, and without cost, winter or summer, of themselves accumulate him wealth.

Lumber.

Lumber of every kind needed in building is getting to be in greater demand here daily. The approach of the railroad and the fixing of lumber rates to Maricopa, as published in THE CITIZEN of the 23d, is a matter of general public interest. The prices for mountain lumber in this market are well known. They are necessarily very high, and the question now comes whether the presently to be expected facilities for bringing in supplies from the great forests of the north will relieve the matter any. The following are the jobbing prices of various qualities of lumber in San Francisco as quoted by the Post of April 19: Pine, rough \$29 per thousand; do tongue and grooved, 1x6, \$30; do, 1x4, \$32; do, 1x2, \$35; flooring and stepping, \$32 50; do, 1x4 and 1x3, \$35; surface and T, and G, second quality, \$27 50; street plank, 3 and 4 inch, \$19; sidewalk plank, \$20; redwood, rough, \$20; do, refuse, \$15; surfaced and T, and G, \$32 50; do, second quality, \$22 50; short surfaced and T and G, under 10 feet, \$25; Rustic, No 1, \$33; do No 2, \$30; siding, \$25; pickets, plain, \$18; do, pointed, \$20; do, fancy, \$30; battens and flooring, 1x2, 7/8; 1x4, 1 1/2; shingles, \$3 1/2 M.

Now it appears that the rate per car of ten tons, from San Francisco to Maricopa is to be \$238; and a car load will average probably eight and a half thousand feet. The freight, therefore, would average \$28 per thousand feet; and from the foregoing price list it appears that the cost of the goods in San Francisco ranges between \$30 and \$35. Probably \$12 would pay the freight from Maricopa here, per thousand. It thus seems that from \$60 to \$75 would be the cost for a thousand feet of California lumber in Tucson, with the railroad at Maricopa, not making any profit for the dealer here. When the railroad reaches Tucson these rates could be reduced about \$10. It may be remarked in this connection that the mill companies at Charleston get their supply of lumber at a cost of about \$65 per thousand.

Some parties are sinking a well at, but on this side of, Picacho Pass with a view of making a stock ranch there. This is but one of a thousand such operations that the country will justify. Water obtained in wells at this season can be relied upon in all months of the year. Old stage stations will be valuable for stock.

SOME of our exchanges speak of the contract for supplying Tucson with water as a very proper and commendable movement.

EDGAR WILLIS has been appointed postmaster at McMillenville.

Another Columbus.

Surely, all the East is waking up, and rubbing its eyes at the vision of the mirage in the southwest. The latest is a proposed "expedition," fitted out by the Kansas City Times, & the Herald-Examiner. The following from that paper of the 11th will best explain the purposes and manner of proceeding of this venture:

As a preliminary survey, a reconnaissance, as it were, of the new fields, the Times will, on Tuesday next, start its expedition westward and will follow the setting sun to its resting place in the waters of the Pacific. The expedition will be headed by and in charge of Mr. J. G. Pangborn, who, during the past eight years, has been in first connection with the Times, has most successfully managed many enterprises, resulting not a little to the furthering of the best interests of the city. Mr. Pangborn will be accompanied on the journey by Henry Wood, a well-known artist, and Judge Samuel C. Kingman, ex-Chief Justice of Kansas. The party leave on Tuesday next, proceeding direct to Otero, New Mexico, the end of the track on the Santa Fe, and there take special conveyance via the Barlow & Sander, son stage line to Santa Fe. It is the intention to travel mainly the surveyed line of the Santa Fe to its connection with the Southern Pacific, and in order to get a thorough knowledge of the country the journey will be made entirely by daylight, the stage special conveyance, and the disposal of Mr. Pangborn. With such facilities, Mr. P. may make excursions to any and all stock and mineral districts off the line of the road, and will do so in taking in Santa Fe, for instance, through which the new line will not run. En route to Santa Fe, the party will stop at Fort Union and Las Vegas, and after Santa Fe, Albuquerque. Thence following the Rio Grande river south to Mesilla and El Paso. From the latter named point the route will be due west, crossing the Arizona line to Camp Bowie, thence on to Tucson, Maricopa Wells and Yuma, the present terminus of the Southern Pacific.

At Santa Fe, the expedition takes special conveyance, courtesy furnished by the National Mail and Transportation company, keeping it all the way to Yuma. It is not improbable that the expedition may make a run into Mexico, over a portion at least of the contemplated extension of the Santa Fe, from El Paso to Guaymas, on the coast, or rather on the Gulf of California, a thousand miles or more from San Francisco and some fifteen hundred miles nearer central and southern American ports than via San Francisco. From Yuma the expedition will push on by team west to San Diego, the new and great harbor of the Pacific coast, and possibly may keep on up the coast to Los Angeles, taking the Southern Pacific road at that point for San Francisco, stopping at Santa Barbara.

Pang will immediately upon reaching New Mexico commence a series of articles, giving the details of the expedition, and his letters to the Times will be the absorbing feature of the paper during his three months' tour. Stanley Africanus, meandering in the land of Ham, was an object of no great interest and solicitude than our "Pang" will be, exploring the almost trackless wilds of the Southwest, mapping out roads and cities, projecting States, planning new commercial alliances, and finally hobnobbing with native potentates and grandees, preaching annexation to susceptible maids and matrons in the orange groves of the Aztecs, and cutting the American pigeon-wing in the Halls of the Montezumas.

On the evening of April 6, there was a meeting in the city of Washington, the object of which was to hear about Arizona. In connection with the immigration movement now in progress there. There was an audience of about 150 persons and Delegate Campbell was the principal speaker. Mr. Campbell "set up" the Territory pretty well, and spoke especially of the death of ladies. At the close of his remarks Major R. M. Hall explained the cooperative plan of the colonists, and stated that but two ideas should be before them—warm and generous hearts towards each other and willing hands for labor in such fields as the vast country opened so richly before them. The plan contemplates a pledge of honor that the successful ones shall help any that are unfortunate, support in case of sickness, assistance to employment, preference among each other in disclosing important discoveries, union of effort in developing any mines found; that it shall continue two years, be secret, and each pledged to sobriety for safety's sake, and be neutral in politics. The meeting adjourned to the 11th, when it was expected that Governor McCormick, Senator Patterson, Richard Hinton and Colonel Price would address them.

THE case of the Territory vs. Albert Smith for the killing of J. D. Boardman was examined before Judge T. J. Bidwell at Tombstone on the 19th inst. The evidence was that deceased had frequently made threats against defendant. On the day of the killing defendant stated that he was at his own house, saw deceased coming with a gun. Defendant then got his gun and set it against the house near by. Deceased came near the house and was ordered to stop, whereupon he fired a shot at defendant missing him. Defendant then fired at deceased, who turned and ran about twenty steps, when he fell and died there. After hearing the evidence Judge Bidwell decided that the killing was an act of self defense and the defendant was thereupon ordered discharged.

It is believed that an overland excursion to San Francisco to meet Gen. Grant will be the next excitement. The preliminary arrangements are progressing well.

We congratulate our many friends at the thriving new town of Charleston upon the establishment of a post office there with Chas. D. Handy as Postmaster.

TELEGRAMS.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—In the House the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation Bill was continued in Committee of the Whole.

In the Senate there was a sharp discussion over a resolution to rescind the rule regarding the removal of Senate employees. The morning hour passed without action. The debate on the Army Bill was resumed by Williams. Conkling gave notice that he would speak to-morrow.

A careful canvass of the Senate, warrants the statement that the Bill making subsidiary silver a legal tender in sums of twenty dollars, will pass this session.

Foreign.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 23.—The Czar when driving out now is surrounded by Cossacks; until lately he always drove out unattended.

CANADIAN INDIANS NOT HAPPY. OTTAWA, CAN., April 23.—There is said to be great suffering among the Indians from starvation, owing to the extinction of the buffalo. Suffering follows are scattered in bands all along the frontier. Efforts will be made to induce them to return to the United States. There is no talk of war.

MINE DRAINER. WILKESBARRE, PA., April 23.—The caving in of a portion of the Sugar Notch mine today imprisoned seven men. Two hundred of their comrades are working from the surface to rescue them.

COLLEGE BURNED. SOUTH BEND, IND., April 23.—The Catholic College of Notre Dame was burned today.

EUREKA INSURANCE—SUICIDE. SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—The total insurance of property destroyed by the Eureka fire is ascertained to be but \$136,000. No further relief is needed.

DR. BARNETT, of Santa Anna, committed suicide today.

DISTRICT COURT, PINAL COUNTY.

The court convened on the 21st day of April 1879, Chief Justice French presiding. We are advised that the number of cases before this court at this time is unprecedentedly large. The calendar at the present time contains three criminal cases and more than forty civil cases, but most of them are appeals from Justices Courts. In addition to the above the criminal calendar will soon be enlarged by the cases from the Grand Jury now in session, who have already presented nine indictments which will probably go on the calendar for this term. The business of the court is large and will be as usual disposed of with great dispatch by Judge French, and there is no doubt that the whole calendar, civil and criminal will be cleared at the present term.

The examination of Fredrigth, the party charged with burning the Baldwin mill at Picket Post, ended last Saturday, and resulted in his being bound over in the sum of \$1,000 to appear and answer to the charge of arson. The testimony is circumstantial, but it is strong enough to find a bill. There are collateral circumstances tending to fix the guilt of the accused, which were not in evidence before the examining court and which, doubtless, will be submitted for the consideration of the grand jury.—Silver Belt, April 18.

A Correction.

In justice to Agent Hart we republish the following: SAN CARLOS AGENCY, April 11, 1879. EDITOR SILVER BELT:—Sir—A report having appeared that Mr. H. L. Hart has been placed under arrest on this Agency, I request you to state that there is no foundation whatever for such report. Very respectfully, J. H. HAMMOND, U. S. Indian Inspector.

THE New York Herald's well-known State-rights proclivities are thus illustrated, in speaking editorially of the proposition of Governor Fremont to flood the California Basin:—"If it be true that this project will give the advantages named, and will cost only a million, California ought to be quite ready to do it (build the canal) herself."

DEPUTY SHERIFF GILBERT has a list of thirty-seven of the "Black Knights" of Lincoln, and with the assistance of the military will hunt them down. Lieutenant J. H. French, company M Ninth cavalry, arrived in town yesterday morning with twenty men of his command. He accompanies Deputy Sheriff Gilbert, of Lincoln county, who is hunting some thirty-seven of the outlaws of Lincoln.—Thirly-Four.

THE Southern Pacific Railroad of New Mexico was organized April 13, by the filing of articles of incorporation with the Secretary of that Territory. Charles F. Crocker, R. P. Hammond and E. F. Foulds, of San Francisco; and Lehman Spiegelberg and William Bredon of Santa Fe were the incorporators.

THE people of Tombstone are much disappointed that the Supervisors did not make an appropriation for a lock up out there. Such an institution is much needed, as there is no place to confine persons convicted of minor offences.

THE Silver Record says that the man, Hyton, reported lost on the mesa between Myers District and Tucson, is at Clifton safe and sound.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARNETT, BLOCK & CO.,

FORWARDING

Commission Merchants.
Maricopaville, Arizona.

Take pleasure in announcing to the public that they have opened at Maricopaville a house for the transaction of a general forwarding and commission business and will always keep on hand a complete assortment of Merchandise, which they will offer at the lowest market prices, having shipped their goods direct from New York.

Will forward all Goods consigned to them with the greatest promptness.

Freight will be carefully stored when awaiting shipment

NO CHARGES MADE

For Handling the Same.

Requests to have goods forwarded by special teams will be invariably complied with.

They are also prepared to contract for the delivery of all classes of freight to any point in the Territory.

Special attention given to the forwarding of Machinery.

Blacksmithing and Wheelwrighting done to order.

REFERENCES:

Lord & Williams, L. Zeckendorf & Co., Zeckendorf & Staab, L. M. Jacobs & Co., Tucson.
J. Goldwater & Bro., C. F. Head & Co., Prescott.
Goldman & Co., M. L. Peralta, Phoenix.
J. Collinswood & Co., M. Callender, Flagstaff.
Meyerstein & Co., San Bernardino.
H. Cohen, Los Angeles.
Meyerstein & Co., Livingston & Co., San Francisco.
H. K. & F. B. Thurner & Co., L. Zeckendorf & Co., 75 Thomas St., New York.
Mark all goods and address all communications to

BARNETT, BLOCK & CO.

BUCKALEW & OCHOA,

General Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Will on or before May 1st, establish a house at Maricopaville, for the transaction of a

General Forwarding and Commission Business,

And will keep on hand a complete stock

California and Prescott Lumber.

Also—

Miners and Teamsters Supplies, Etc., Etc.

All goods consigned to their care will receive the utmost attention and care and promptness of despatch.

Having had several years experience in the general freight business in Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and California, they feel confident that they have facilities for the forwarding of goods that no other firm can possibly have.

Mark all goods and address all communications to

BUCKALEW & OCHOA,

Maricopaville, A. T.

A. A. WILT,

Tres Alamos, Arizona.

Dealer in

General Merchandise.

Has just received a large lot of goods

Direct from the East,

And is now prepared to offer

Miners and Farmers Supplies,

As cheap as they can be bought in Tucson.

Notice of Sale of Territorial Bonds.

SCHEDULED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED for the purchase of Fifteen Thousand Dollars, (\$15,000), Bonds of the Territory of Arizona, by the Board of Territorial Prison Commissioners, up to Saturday, May 31, 1879, at two o'clock p. m. of that day.

No bids will be considered for a less sum than eighty-five (85) cents on the dollar. Proposals must be sealed and endorsed "Bids for Bonds," and directed to H. N. Alexander, Secretary of Board of Prison Commissioners, Yuma, A. T. The successful bidder will be required to deposit the money with the Board, at Yuma, and receive the Bonds, or pay the cost of transportation or exchange. By order of the Board.
H. N. ALEXANDER, Secretary.
April 25, 24-1w

Zeckendorf & Staab,

TRADERS ATTENTION!!

MINERS ATTENTION!!

Attention Everybody!!

Just Received

50,000 Pounds of Coffee.

50,000 Pounds of Sugar.

50,000 Pounds of Bacon.

10,000 Pounds of Ham.

500 Cases of Coal Oil.

500 Boxes of Soap.

500 Boxes of Candles.

500 Cases of Wines.

200 Barrels Anheuser Beer.

100 Barrels of Whisky.

1000 Cases Boots and Shoes.

1000 Bales of Dry Goods.

500 Cases Cigars.

We are now prepared to sell the above, together with what is now acknowledged to be the

Most Complete Assortment of Goods ever brought to this Country, at Lower Prices than ever before offered in the Territory.

J. BRUCKNER,

General News Agt.

Tucson, Arizona.

Orders taken and any Book, Newspaper or Periodical published in this country furnished at Publishers Prices.

Foreign Publications at the Lowest Figures.

Avoid Leprosy!

Patronize White Man's Industry.

Don't Smoke China Cigars.

Avoid all California Trash and Danger by using

HOME-MADE BRANDS.

J. GOLDTREE & BRO.,

Cor. Congress and Meyers St., Tucson.

Millinery.

Tucson Arizona.

Mrs. A. B. Sampson,

Has opened a Millinery Establishment in

Drake's Block,

Pennington Street, near Cosmopolitan Hotel.

The latest styles at reasonable prices.

April 1 25-1w

J. B. Collins,

Dealer in

General Merchandise.

CAMP THOMAS, A. T.

Has now on hand a complete Stock of Goods such as are required by farmers, miners and travelers.

For sale at Lowest Market Prices.

Branch Business at San Carlos.

The many settlers along the Gila and below Camp Thomas will find it to their advantage to trade with

J. B. COLLINS.

Pima County Bank.

President.....P. W. SMITH

Cashier.....L. M. JACOBS

Correspondents:

SAN FRANCISCO.....Pacific Bank

NEW YORK.....Second National Bank

BALTIMORE.....Fourth National Bank

ST. LOUIS.....Bank of Commerce

A General Banking Business Transacted.

To Whom it may Concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I claim an undivided interest in the "Old Mine," relocated by James Roddick, as the "Comodore Mine," July 2d, 1878, in the Oro Blanco Mining District, and all persons are cautioned not to purchase the same or any part thereof, as I shall commence legal proceedings in reference thereto immediately.

J. C. HANDY.

March 21.

L. MEYER & CO.

General Merchandise.

WE DO NOT PILE UP CALICOES AND HAVE NO STAPLE